Matthew Beaver

THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1794. [N° 1704.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Sitting of 25 Vendemiaire.—7th Oct.

Victories of the Army under Gen Jourdan.

CARNOT, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, made the following report:

CITIZENS,

A signal victory has crowned the glory of the arms of the Sambre and Meuse. The enemy who were fortified on the banks of the river Roer, and under the battery of the fort of Juliers, has just been completely beaten, and the fort of Juliers is taken.

This is the most important event, of this campaign, not even excepting the battle of Fleurs: It cuts off every means of relief to Maestricht, gives us a point of support near the borders of the Rhine, *banishes* the enemy beyond that river, and gives us complete possession of all the resources of the countries of Limbourg, Cologne, Trieves, Luxembourg, and Juliers.

Nor was the operation easy in its execution, it was the most difficult of any of this campaign. The enemy had collected all their force—they had about 80,000 men.—All the advantages both of nature and of art were in their favour: But we had in ours, courage, confidence, and the remembrance of our glory; but what are all the obstacles of nature and of art, compared to the genius of Liberty, and the love of one's country?

CITIZENS! All our enemies abroad are humbled and flying. Thus the armies have fulfilled their task, the first: It is now, our duty to accomplish our own: They have laid upon us the duty of crushing the enemies of the interior.

CITIZENS! The triumphant armies are docile to your voices—could you suffer that a few intriguing men should dictate to you here? No, it is time that the National Representation should, with her gigantic arms seize all the factions; and in striking them, one against another, she should reduce them to powder; that she should at last proclaim that she alone would remain the depository of the people; and that she should annihilate whoever will dare lay his hypocritical hands upon the chariot of the Revolution.

OFFICIAL LETTERS.

GILLET, *the Representative of the People to the Committee of Public Safety.*

I have put off giving you an account of the successes of the army of Sambre to this moment, dear Colleagues, that I might, at the same time announce to you a victory, and the taking of a strong place, or a citadel, of 60 pieces of cannon, and of a large quantity of powder and ammunition.

You have seen by my last despatches, that the Austrian army, beaten in retail at Spermont and Clermont, on the 2d and 4th Sans Culottide, had united in a whole mass in the Roer, about 70 or 80,000 strong. We took Aix-la-Chapelle, on the 1st of this month, and the army came to encamp into the plain of Aldenhoven, the left wing reaching to Worm, and the right to Scheviller, on the Dante.

The project of the enemy was to defend the passage of the Roer, and to keep up a communication with Maestricht. To this effect, they had established the greatest part of the army on this side of the river, in the situation which is found behind Aldenhoven, and before Juliers. This position which was already very strong of itself, was fortified by lines and by fortifications, which defended it in every direction.

We were all determined to pursue our successes; and Jourden resolved to force the enemy on his very last trenches—it was then that one of those learned and bold manœuvers, which make the most perilous undertakings possible, when they are executed by experienced officers and intrepid soldiers, was necessary; for the Roer, though fordable in many places had, on account of the copious rains which had fallen for ten days past, overflowed to a great degree. Besides every fordible place had been destroyed, and rendered inaccessible by chevaux de-frises—the bridges being broken, and all the eminences, on the bank of the river from its source, to Rulemond, were lined with fortifications covered with formidable artillery.

Jourden divided his army into four bodies: he gave the command of the right wing to Gen. Thierer; the left was entrusted to Gen. Kiebar; the van guard to Gen. Lefebvre; he kept for himself the command of the centre division, forming the line of battle, and having under his orders the Generals of division, Hatry, Morlat, Championnet, and Dubois—Sherer had the order of forcing the passage of Dueren; Kiebar was to attack on the left at Reingsber, and the *van* at Linnich. In the mean time the whole army was to attack the camp before Juliers.

Yesterday at 5 in the morning, all the columns began their march, they all began the attack with equal valour and in less than two hours the camp of Juliers was forced, and the forts carried with unexampled intrepidity.

The cavalry of the enemy presented to protect their retreat; but it was charged and pursued as far as the glacis of Juliers, they owed their safety only to the cannon of the place, which prevented us from pursuing them further.

The other columns had an equal success, but they met with difficulties of another kind—when the van guard had presented at Linnich, the enemy had destroyed the bridge, and set fire to the town; and all the passages having been made impracticable, it was necessary to make bridges, under a terrible fire from their cannon and musketry: This was executed by the protection of our artillery, which in this, as in all other circumstances, proved greatly superior to that of the enemy. Its effect was such, that they were obliged to abandon the post and retreat. Meanwhile, the bridges not being constructed, before the night, the passage of the river could not be completely effected. Every thing was disposed to execute it, this morning, when the sudden disappearance of the fog, discovered to us the enemy—running—flying.

Many redoubts had been constructed in the night before Juliers. Batteries of howitzers and mortars was immediately erected, in order to bombard the place. This battery began to have a powerful effect, when we discovered the white flag waving on the Citadel. A deputation composed of the magistrates, came to deliver the keys of the city, which had been evacuated during the night: They surrendered at discretion.

That day ought to be memorable for the armies of the Republic. An army of between 60 and 80,000 men conquered in the most formidable situation; a place as strong and as considerable as Landrecies, evacuated, having a citadel, its ditches full of water, and in the best state of defence, conquered with all its artillery. An arsenal well provided, and upwards of 60,000 lbs. of powder.—Thefe, dear Colleagues, are the fruits of this brilliant day.

The loss of the enemy is immense; the land, on the other side the Roer, is covered with dead bodies as far as the very lines of the enemy; this was occasioned by their precipitated retreat—every thing presents in its consequences, the spectacle of the most complete defeat; several columns of grenadiers, cavalry and light artillery, are at their pursuit, and I am now informed that Gen. Dubois, at the head of six regiments, has overtaken the baggage of the enemy, on the route to Cologne. We have made about 600 prisoners.

I cannot mention all the instances of valour and heroism, which do honour to this day; I should have to mention every corps, every General, every officer and soldier, because all of them have shown themselves like heroes: I will only collect two—the first respects the van guard of the divisions, under General Kleber's orders; these brave soldiers, impatient of the delay which the erecting of the bridges required, threw themselves into the water, swam over it, attacked the trenches of the enemy, and took them sword in hand. The second respects two squadrons of chasseurs, commanded by Gen. Hampont; they met four squadrons of hussars of the enemy, they charged them, regardless of their number, and upset them into the river; almost all of them were taken, drowned, or killed.

Health and Fraternity,

Signed, GILLET.

JOURDAN, *Commander in Chief of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, to the Citizen Representatives, composing the Committee of Public Safety.*

CITIZEN REPRESENTATIVES,

The army marched yesterday towards the Roer, to attack the enemy; the right wing was directed to Dueren, the centre to Juliers, one division to Linnick, and the left wing to Himsberg and Randerath. All the troops which the enemy had on the left wing of that river, were vigorously routed—the right and left wing attacked the posts which defended the places where the army was to accomplish its passage by the river, and notwithstanding the redoubts of the enormous entrenchments all have been forced—the Republicans have constructed bridges, under the most brisk fire of the enemy—others more impatient, have crossed the river by swimming. Le Contre charged the cavalry of the enemy as far as within pistol shot of the town of Juliers; and had it not been for the firing from the place, they would all have been killed—the night put an end to the action, and we were prepared this morning to go on, and to avail ourselves of the construction of our bridges; but the enemy did not think proper to wait for us; they *departed* at 12 o'clock at night. A fog, as thick as any I ever saw, concealed their fear from us until 8 o'clock.

We had availed ourselves during the night to erect bomb batteries near Juliers, and as soon as the fog allowed us to see the place, we threw in it a few bombs, whereupon the Magistrates came and brought us the keys of the place, which had been evacuated in the night. We found it in the best situation of defence; there were 60 pieces of cannon, an arsenal in good repair, and a great, many other things, the particulars of which have not yet come to me. The loss of the enemy may be estimated at about 4 or 5000 men killed or wounded, 7 or 800 prisoners and many horses but few deserters—Our cavalry is at the pursuit of the enemy. I shall hear from them this evening. The Representative of the people, Gillet, will doubtless give you an account of the behaviour of the troops.

I am just told that 60,000 weight of powder were found in Juliers.

Health and Fraternity.

Signed, JOURDAN.

DECREE.

"The National Convention declares that the armies of the Sambre and Meuse has not ceased deserving well of their country."

"The news of the victory obtained by the French troops under the walls of Juliers, shall be carried to all the armies of the Republic by extraordinary messengers."

"The despatches of the army of Sambre and Meuse, shall be inserted in the bulletin of the National Convention."

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.

Last Saturday, at 12 o'clock, the House of Representatives of the United States waited on the President with the following ADDRESS.

SIR,

THE House of Representatives, calling to mind the blessings enjoyed by the people of the United States, and especially the happiness of living under constitutions and laws, which rest on their authority alone, could not learn, with other emotions than those you have expressed, that any part of our fellow citizens should have shewn themselves capable of an insurrection; and we learn, with the greatest concern, that any misrepresentations, whatever, of the government and its proceedings, either by individuals, or combinations of men, should have been made, and so far credited, as to foment the flagrant outrage, which has been committed on the laws.

We feel, with you the deepest regret, at so painful an occurrence in the annals of our country. As men, regardful of the tender interests of humanity, we look with grief at scenes which might have stained our land with civil blood. As lovers of public order, we lament that it has suffered so flagrant a violation: As zealous friends of Republican Government, we deplore every occasion which, in the hands of its enemies, may be turned into a calumny against it.

This aspect of the crisis, however, is happily not the only one which it presents. There is another which yields all the consolations which you have drawn from it. It has demonstrated to the candid world, as well as to the American people themselves, that a great body of them, every where, are equally attached to the luminous and vital principle of our constitution, which enjoins, that the will of the majority shall prevail: That they understand the indissoluble union between true liberty and regular government: That they feel their duties no less than they are watchful over their rights: That they will be as ready at all times to crush licentiousness, as they have been to defeat usurpation. In a word, that they are capable of carrying into execution that noble plan of self-government, which they have chosen as the guarantee of their own happiness, and the asylum for that of all from every clime, who may wish to unite their destiny with ours.

These are the just inferences flowing from the promptitude with which the summons to the standard of the laws has been obeyed; and from the sentiments which have been witnessed in every description of citizens, in every quarter of the Union. The spectacle, therefore, when viewed in its true light, may well be affirmed to display in equal lustre the virtues of the American character, and the value of republican government. All must particularly acknowledge and applaud the patriotism of that portion of citizens, who have freely sacrificed every thing less dear than the love of their country to the meritorious task of defending its happiness.

In the part which you yourself have borne through this delicate and distressing period, we trace the additional proofs it has afforded of your solicitude for the public good. Your laudable and successful endeavors to render lenity in executing the laws conductive to their real energy, and to convert tumult into order, without the effusion of blood, form a particular title to the confidence and praise of your constituents. In all that may be found necessary, on our part, to complete this benevolent purpose, and to secure the ministers and friends of the laws against the remains of danger, our due co-operation will be afforded.

The other subjects which you have recommended, or communicated, and of which several are peculiarly interesting, will all receive the attention which they demand. We are deeply impressed with the importance of an effectual organization of the militia.

We rejoice at the intelligence of the advance and success of the army under the command of Gen. Wayne;—whether we regard it as a proof of the perseverance, prowess and superiority of our troops, or as a happy pretage to our military operations against the hostile Indians, and as a probable prelude to the establishment of a lasting peace, upon terms of candour, equity, and good neighbourhood,—we receive it with the greater pleasure as it increases the probability of sooner restoring a part of the public resources to the desirable object of reducing the public debt.

We shall on this as on all occasions, be disposed to adopt any measure which may advance the safety and prosperity of our country.

In nothing can we more cordially unite with you than in imploring the Supreme Ruler of Nations to multiply his blessings on the United States—to guard our free and happy constitution against every machination and danger—and to make it the best source of public happiness, by verifying its character of being the best safeguard of human rights.

To which the PRESIDENT answered:

Gentlemen,

I anticipated with confidence, the concurrence of the House of Representatives, in the regret produced by the insurrection. Every effort ought to be used, to discountenance what has contributed to foment it; and thus discourage a repetition of like attempts. For, notwithstanding the consolations which may be drawn from the issue of this event, it is far better that the artful approaches to such a situation of things should be checked by the vigilant and duly admonished patriotism of our fellow-citizens, than that the evil should encrease until it becomes necessary to crush it by the strength of their arm.

I am happy that the part which I have myself borne on this occasion, receives the approbation of your House. For the discharge of a constitutional duty, it is a suffi-

Matthew Weare

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The other subjects which you have recommended, or communicated, and of which several are peculiarly interesting, will all receive the attention which they demand. We are deeply impressed with the importance of an effectual organization of the militia.

We rejoice at the intelligence of the advance and success of the army under the command of Gen. Wayne;—whether we regard it as a proof of the perseverance, prowess and superiority of our troops, or as a happy prelude to our military operations against the hostile Indians, and as a probable prelude to the establishment of a lasting peace, upon terms of candour, equity, and good neighbourhood,—we receive it with the greater pleasure as it increases the probability of sooner restoring a part of the public resources to the desirable object of reducing the public debt.

We shall on this as on all occasions, be disposed to adopt any measure which may advance the safety and prosperity of our country.

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To which the PRESIDENT answered:

Gentlemen,

I anticipated with confidence, the concurrence of the House of Representatives, in the regret produced by the insurrection. Every effort ought to be used, to discountenance what has contributed to foment it; and thus discourage a repetition of like attempts. For, notwithstanding the consolations which may be drawn from the issue of this event, it is far better that the artful approaches to such a situation of things should be checked by the vigilant and duly admonished patriotism of our fellow-citizens, than that the evil should encrease until it becomes necessary to crush it by the strength of their arm.

I am happy that the part which I have myself borne on this occasion, receives the approbation of your House. For the discharge of a constitutional duty, it is a suffi-

cient reward to me to be assured, that you will unite in consummating what remains to be done.

I feel, also, great satisfaction in learning that the other subjects which I have communicated, or recommended, will meet with due attention; that you are deeply impressed with the importance of an effectual organization of the militia; and that the advance and success of the army under the command of General Wayne, is regarded by you, no less than myself, as a proof of the perseverance, prowess, and superiority of our troops.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

DECEMBER 4.

AUTHENTIC.

(—No. 1.—)

Mr. Randolph presents his compliments to Mr. Hammond, and informs him, that he considers it as the wish of Governor Simcoe, that his letter to Mr. Hammond should be published. If this be a correct idea, it shall be transcribed for the press together with Mr. Hammond's.

November 29 1794.

(—No. 2.—)

Mr. Hammond presents his compliments to Mr. Randolph, and has the honor of informing him, that as his letter of the 1st of September was printed by his direction, Mr. Hammond presumes that Lieutenant Governor Simcoe would be solicitous that his observations upon it should obtain a similar degree of publicity.

1st December, 1794.

(—No. 3.—)

Philadelphia, 27th Nov, 1794.

SIR,

In conformity to the assurance contained in my letter to you of the 3d of Sept. I took an early opportunity of transmitting yours of the first of that month to Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe; from whom I have received a letter, a copy of which I esteem it not altogether useless and improper to communicate to you: as it tends to throw considerable light upon transactions in Canada, to which you at different periods adverted, and as it evinces the anxiety of Lieut-Gov. Simcoe, to remove by the exposition of the motives of his conduct, the misapprehensions to which you, Sir, and the citizens of the United States in general may have been exposed by the misrepresentations of interested individuals.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, Sir,

Your most obedient

Humble servant,

GEO. HAMMOND.

The Secretary of State.

(—No. 4 —)

Copy.

Upper Canada.

Navy Hall, Oct. 20th, 1794.

SIR,

I was, last night, honoured with your Excellency's despatch, enclosing the copy of a letter to you from Mr. Randolph, Secretary of State, dated on the first of September, and your answer, which intimates the intention of transmitting it to me by the first opportunity.

It appears upon the perusal of Mr. Randolph's letter, that I am called upon by the respect due to his official situation, publicly to state the misrepresentations of that gentleman; and on this consideration, not to pass them over in that silence, which would otherwise best become the language and manner which the Secretary of State permits himself to make use of, in his animadversions on my conduct.

My having executed the orders of his Majesty's Commander in Chief in North-America, Lord Dorchester, in re occupying a post upon the Miamis River, within the limits of those maintained by the British forces, at the peace, in the year 1783, upon the principles of self-defence against the approaches of an army, which menaced the King's possessions, is what I presume Mr. Secretary Randolph terms "Governor Simcoe's invasion."

The motives which led to this re occupation furnish the true ground for discussion, but the establishment of a military post, from its own nature, must have been so unquestionable, as not to have required from you, Sir, on the part of Mr. Randolph, an avowal or a denial; nor does it appear to me that he has introduced so public an event, as a matter of doubt in itself, but solely as a ground work for ushering into the world "opinions" transmitted to the executive government of the United States, which, however respectable, are but "opinions" that "British officers and British soldiers aided an attack made by the Indians on Fort Recovery."—Such an insinuation, Sir, introduced as subsidiary evidence of a fact, which required no proof, will undoubtedly, on the undiscerning impress a belief, that the British troops, instead of adhering to that principle of self defence on which a post at the Miamis was re established, were united in arms with the Indians in an attack upon a post held by the United States.

As if to promote such a belief, Mr. Randolph proceeds to comment on the protest delivered to Mr. Williamson at the harbor of the Great Sodus; he terms this protest, which I transmitted in obedience to Lord Dorchester's orders, "a mandate borne by Lieutenant "Sheaffe, under a military escort, and in its tone, cor- "responding with the form of its delivery, being une- "quivocally of a military and hostile nature."

Mr. Randolph seems peculiarly anxious to consider every transaction of the king's government, in its mode, as well as in its substance, as hostility, otherwise he could not but have seen in the protest delivered by Lieutenant Sheaffe to Mr. Williamson, not a tone of hostility, but a spirit of conciliation, explanatory of the just principle, on which the settlement in question is termed an aggression; the inexecution of the Treaty on the part of the United States—Nor is it possible to conceive that less offensive language could be made use of, consistent with the formality necessary to substantiate a protest requiring the suspension of the exercise of a controverted claim.

Had Mr. Secretary Randolph made due inquiry, he would have found that the military escort consisted of an officer, expressly sent to accompany Lieutenant Sheaffe, and seven persons to row the boat, soldiers most certainly, but *unarmed*, without military habiliments, and in the dress they wear for the purposes of fatigue. It also might be presumed from Lieutenant Sheaffe's letter that he was personally acquainted with Captain Williamson, and in truth this circumstance was of some weight in the appointment.

The general language and conduct of Mr. Williamson, particularly in the proposals of his speculation at the Sodus have, of late manifested a disposition so incompatible with those views of conciliation, which are the true interests of Great Britain and the United States, that it became proper to select such a person as Mr. Sheaffe for this duty; being a gentleman of great discretion, incapable of any intemperate or uncivil conduct, and certainly not disqualified by being a Lieutenant in his Majesty's service.

Such, Sir, are the circumstances of this transaction, which Mr. Randolph is pleased to term my "hostile views."

The following paragraphs do not seem to require illustration—It can escape no person that what in the beginning of Mr. Randolph's letter to you he has stated as respectable "opinions" transmitted to the executive government is no longer confined to "opinions" but the Secretary of State asserts as matter of fact "that "the Governor of Upper Canada associated British with "Indian force to assault our Fort."

In respect to Mr. Randolph's assertion and his appeal to you, Sir, that "it is grown into a maxim that the "affairs of the Indians within the boundaries of any "nation exclusively belong to that nation," I cannot admit so general and so novel a principle, as applicable either to the territory or boundary under consideration—I do not recognize its birth, nor any state of its existence. It will be difficult for the Secretary of State to prove that it has governed the conduct of the United States; it is not to be found in the express provisions of the Treaty of Utretcht; it was never assumed by the British nation prior to that compact; it is incompatible with the natural rights; and injurious to the acknowledged independency of the Indian Americans.

The British government has not involved itself in disputes with the Indians by acting in so vague and indeterminate a manner. It has ever done justice to their natural rights; nor has it violated the stipulations purely made for their support and definition; in consequence of such an uniform conduct, Sir, the Indians are constantly solicitous for the presence of some of the King's Officers, or subjects at their public meetings, and I have the most full persuasion, that had the United States concurred with the confederacy in their request, that the King would extend his good offices to the mediating between them in the present war, and that in consequence his Majesty had graciously permitted me, as requested, or with more obvious propriety yourself, to have been present at the late Treaty, in such a case, I am confident that peace would have been established on this Continent, to the satisfaction of the United States, and the comfort of the Indian Nations; and scarcely in a lesser degree to the benefit of his Majesty's subjects in this Province, who are materially interested that their neighbours should on all sides flourish, in wealth, peace, and prosperity.

As the close of the Secretary of State's letter seems intended through you, Sir, "to apprize me of the con- "sequences of self defence should I not be restrained by "remonstrances," the date of it cannot possibly escape my notice, it bears that of the first day of September, and on the 22d of August, Gen. Wayne advanced to the Post at the Miamis, laid waste the possessions of the King's subjects under its protection and summoned it to surrender. It may here be proper to observe, that so ill-informed was that Officer of the very principles on which he made his invasion or "self-defence," that in his summons he requires "the garrison to remove to the "nearest Post occupied by his Britannic Majesty in "1783." Had this requisition been complied with, the Garrison must have advanced up the Miamis River into the Indian Country beyond the post, whose evacuation had been demanded as a recent aggression.

The discretion, good conduct and magnanimity of Major Campbell, the Commander of that Garrison prevented the commencement of War and all its dreadful consequences.

Upon the comparison of circumstances, the march of General Wayne, the date of Mr. Randolph's letter, its immediate publication, and the manner of it, I cannot but conjecture that it was written not to remonstrate against "my excesses," but to prepare the minds of men for whatever consequences might have arisen from the movement of General Wayne's army; and could the temperate forbearance of Major Campbell and the event of the enterprize have been foreseen (if I may be permitted to revert to the object of this letter) I cannot believe that I should have been spared the necessity of taking notice of Mr. Secretary Randolph's publication, of controverting the assumptions of a gentleman for whom I have always entertained the most profound respect.

To all, Sir, who know my private sentiments, to yourself, Sir, who are acquainted with my public conduct, to his Majesty's Ministers, and the officer chief in command, who have approved of my strict adherence to their orders and the consequent impartiality which I have maintained between the United States and the Indian Americans, any just elation or exposition of my sentiments is unnecessary, even Mr. Secretary Randolph has officially in his possession sufficient proofs of my good will to the government, and people of the United States—They ought to have sheltered me from the imputations to which I have been exposed. I have ever shewn the utmost inclination to cultivate the most perfect harmony between his Majesty's subjects and those of the United States, and have looked forward to an honorable termination of existing differences with the most anxious solicitude.

Signed, I. G. SIMCOE.

His Excellency George Hammond, &c. &c. &c.

(—No. 5 —)

Philadelphia, November 30, 1794.

SIR,

Under any aspect of the affairs of the United States in relation to Great Britain, I should decline a discussion with the Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada. The Minister of his Britannic Majesty is the proper correspondent for the Secretary of State, upon subjects affecting their two nations; and his communications will be always received with the attention due to his character and with a temper flowing from a love of truth and harmony.

But before I could enter, Sir, even with yourself, into an examination of the letter, which the Lieutenant-Governor thought proper to address to you on the 20th ultimo, I should take the liberty of asking, whether it has been transmitted to me, as a paper, which I am free to estimate according to its merits, by waving a reply, without violating my respect for your functions; or whether it is adopted, as the sense of your government?—This preliminary inquiry would be rendered absolutely necessary; since on a former occasion you disavowed a responsibility for the conduct of the British Governors in Canada; and in your letter of the 27th instant, enclosing that of the Lieutenant-Governor, you leave it too uncertain, how far you approve its doctrines, its assertions, and its statements.

If it is to be understood, that to all these your assent is given, and it were expedient *now* to revive our former controversy; I should request you to define precisely, what is meant by the apology for the Fort at the Rapids of the Miami, as being the "*re occupying* of a post "upon the Miamis river within the limits of those, "maintained by the British forces at the peace, in the "year 1783;" I should urge an explicit declaration, whether British officers and British soldiers did or did not aid the attack, made by the Indians on Fort Recovery; and should at the same time detail the evidence, upon which we have been induced to believe it. I should beg to be informed, how the nature and spirit of the mandate, borne by the two British Officers, and seven British soldiers were in fact, or on principle transformed into the garb of peace, by the absence of arms, and "military habiliments,"—the dress of fatigue, or the friendship of Lieutenant Sheaffe for Mr. Williamson. I should wish to know, whether Governor Simcoe derives from his instructions, or any other warrant of his Britannic Majesty, an authority to deny that it is inadmissable for one nation to intermeddle with the Indians within the territories of another. I should oppose the conclusion, that what may not be found in the Treaty of Utretcht does not exist under the sanction of the law of nations, and especially in regard to the usages of America. But, for reasons, which may easily be conceived, I would not, without the most clear necessity, recur to the circumstances, which prevented a treaty with the northern tribes of Indians, in the last year. Nor should I waste a moment in refuting the suspicion, that my letter of the first September, was "written to prepare "the minds of men for whatever consequences might "have arisen from the movement of General Wayne's "army;" because on the 20th of May I complained* of the erection of the Fort, and you were then informed, that the army of the United States in their march against the enemy, would not be able to distinguish them and any other people associated in the war.

These, however, and many other striking features in the letter and conduct of Governor Simcoe will, I hope, at no distant day, be consigned to oblivion by the reparation of our injuries, and the restitution of our rights. Until, therefore, I shall be disappointed in this hope, I shall not willingly open a new source of altercation.

I have the honour, Sir, to be,

With great respect,

Your most obedient servant,

EDM. RANDOLPH.

The Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty.

* *The letter containing the complaint was addressed to Mr. Hammond, who on the 22d May, says in his reply, that he should immediately transmit a copy of that letter to the Governor of Upper Canada; and there can be no doubt of this having been done.*

(—No. 6.—)

Philadelphia, 1st Dec. 1794—4 o'Clock, P. M.

SIR,

In answer to your letter of yesterday which I have this moment received, it is expedient for me merely to remark—in addition to the motives that I have already assigned, as inducing me to transmit to you a copy of the letter, addressed to me by the Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada—that, as in your letter of the 1st September you considered me to be the *proper* medium of conveying to that officer the remonstrances of this government against his conduct, I am not sensible that I have been guilty of any impropriety, in communicating to you, in Lieutenant Governor Simcoe's own language, his exposition of the principles by which he was actuated in the two transactions, on which you had especially animadverted.

Being equally unwilling with yourself, Sir, "*now* to revive our former controversy" or "to open new sources of altercation," and persevering in my resolution (from which I trust I have not deviated in this instance) not to esteem myself responsible for the conduct of his Majesty's officers in Canada, or in any other of the King's possessions, it is totally unnecessary for me to express my *personal* approbation of, or dissent from, "the doctrines, assertions, and statements" contained in Lieut. Gov. Simcoe's letter.

I have the honor to be,

With great respect,

SIR,

Your most obedient

Humble Servant,

GEO. HAMMOND.

The Secretary of State.

PARIS, September 25.

Description of the TELEGRAPHE.

The machine is extremely simple. At the first station, which is on the roof of the Palace of the Louvre, at Paris, M. Chappe, the Inventor, receives in writing from the Committee of Public Welfare, the words to be transmitted to Lisle. A single upright post is erected on the Louvre, at the top of which are two transverse arms. These arms are moveable in all directions, by a single piece of mechanism, and with inconceivable rapidity. He has invented a number of positions for these arms, which stand as signs for the letters of the Alphabet, and these for the greater celerity and simplicity he has reduced in number as much as possible. The Grammarian will easily conceive that sixteen signs may amply supply the letters of the alphabet, since some letters may be omitted not only without detriment, but with advantage. These signs as they are arbitrary, may be

cient reward to me to be assured, that you will unite in consummating what remains to be done.

I feel, also, great satisfaction in learning that the other subjects which I have communicated, or recommended, will meet with due attention; That you are deeply impressed with the importance of an effectual organization of the militia; and that the advance and success of the army under the command of General Wayne, is regarded by you, no less than myself, as a proof of the perseverance, prowess, and superiority of our troops.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

DECEMBER 4.

AUTHENTIC.

(—No. 1.—)

Mr. Randolph presents his compliments to Mr. Hammond, and informs him, that he considers it as the wish of Governor Simcoe, that his letter to Mr. Hammond should be published. If this be a correct idea, it shall be transcribed for the press together with Mr. Hammond's.

November 29 1794.

(—No. 2.—)

Mr. Hammond presents his compliments to Mr. Randolph, and has the honor of informing him, that as his letter of the 1st of September was printed by his direction, Mr. Hammond presumes that Lieutenant Governor Simcoe would be solicitous that his observations upon it should obtain a similar degree of publicity.

1st December, 1794.

(—No. 3.—)

Philadelphia, 27th Nov, 1794.

SIR,

In conformity to the assurance contained in my letter to you of the 3d of Sept. I took an early opportunity of transmitting yours of the 1st of that month to Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe; from whom I have received a letter, a copy of which I esteem it not altogether useless and improper to communicate to you: as it tends to throw considerable light upon transactions in Canada, to which you at different periods adverted, and as it evinces the anxiety of Lieut-Gov. Simcoe, to remove by the exposition of the motives of his conduct, the misapprehensions to which you, Sir, and the citizens of the United States in general may have been exposed by the misrepresentations of interested individuals.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, Sir,

Your most obedient

Humble servant,

GEO. HAMMOND.

The Secretary of State.

(—No. 4.—)

Copy.

Upper Canada.

Navy Hall, Oct. 20th, 1794.

SIR,

I was, last night, honoured with your Excellency's despatch, enclosing the copy of a letter to you from Mr. Randolph, Secretary of State, dated on the first of September, and your answer, which intimates the intention of transmitting it to me by the first opportunity.

It appears upon the perusal of Mr. Randolph's letter, that I am called upon by the respect due to his official situation, publicly to state the misrepresentations of that gentleman; and on this consideration, not to pass them over in that silence, which would otherwise best become the language and manner which the Secretary of State permits himself to make use of, in his animadversions on my conduct.

My having executed the orders of his Majesty's Commander in Chief in North-America, Lord Dorchester, in re occupying a post upon the Miamis River, within the limits of those maintained by the British forces, at the peace, in the year 1783, upon the principles of self-defence against the approaches of an army, which menaced the King's possessions, is what I presume Mr. Secretary Randolph terms "Governor Simcoe's invasion."

The motives which led to this re occupation furnish the true ground for discussion, but the establishment of a military post, from its own nature, must have been so unquestionable, as not to have required from you, Sir, on the part of Mr. Randolph, an avowal or a denial; nor does it appear to me that he has introduced so public an event, as a matter of doubt in itself, but solely as a ground work for ushering into the world "opinions" transmitted to the executive government of the United States, which, however respectable, are but "opinions" that "British officers and British soldiers aided an attack made by the Indians on Fort Recovery."—Such an insinuation, Sir, introduced as subsidiary evidence of a fact, which required no proof, will undoubtedly, on the undiscerning impress a belief, that the British troops, instead of adhering to that principle of self defence on which a post at the Miamis was re established, were united in arms with the Indians in an attack upon a post held by the United States.

As if to promote such a belief, Mr. Randolph proceeds to comment on the protest delivered to Mr. Williamson at the harbor of the Great Sodus; he terms this protest, which I transmitted in obedience to Lord Dorchester's orders, "a mandate borne by Lieutenant "Sheaffe, under a military escort, and in its tone, cor-"responding with the form of its delivery, being une-"quivocally of a military and hostile nature."

Mr. Randolph seems peculiarly anxious to consider every transaction of the king's government, in its mode, as well as in its substance, as hostility, otherwise he could not but have seen in the protest delivered by Lieutenant Sheaffe to Mr. Williamson, not a tone of hostility, but a spirit of conciliation, explanatory of the just principle, on which the settlement in question is termed an aggression; the inexecution of the Treaty on the part of the United States—Nor is it possible to conceive that less offensive language could be made use of, consistent with the formality necessary to substantiate a protest requiring the suspension of the exercise of a controverted claim.

Had Mr. Secretary Randolph made due inquiry, he would have found that the military escort consisted of an officer, expressly sent to accompany Lieutenant Sheaffe, and seven persons to row the boat, soldiers most certainly, but *unarmed*, without military habiliments, and in the dress they wear for the purposes of fatigue. It also might be presumed from Lieutenants Sheaffe's letter that he was personally acquainted with Captain Williamson, and in truth this circumstance was of some weight in the appointment.

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Such, Sir, are the circumstances of this transaction, which Mr. Randolph is pleased to term my "hostile views."

The following paragraphs do not seem to require illustration—It can escape no person that what in the beginning of Mr. Randolph's letter to you he has stated as respectable "opinions" transmitted to the executive government is no longer confined to "opinions" but the Secretary of State asserts as matter of fact "that "the Governor of Upper Canada associated British with "Indian force to assault our Fort."

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Signed, I. G. SIMCOE.

His Excellency George Hammond, &c. &c. &c.

(—No. 5—)

Philadelphia, November 30, 1794.

SIR,

Under any aspect of the affairs of the United States in relation to Great Britain, I should decline a discussion with the Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada. The Minister of his Britannic Majesty is the proper correspondent for the Secretary of State, upon subjects affecting their two nations; and his communications will be always received with the attention due to his character and with a temper flowing from a love of truth and harmony.

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If it is to be understood, that to all these your assent is given, and it were expedient *now* to revive our former controversy; I should request you to define precisely, what is meant by the apology for the Fort at the Rapids of the Miami, as being the "*re occupying* of a post "upon the Miamis river within the limits of those, "maintained by the British forces at the peace, in the "year 1783;" I should urge an explicit declaration, whether British officers and British soldiers did or did not aid the attack, made by the Indians on Fort Recovery; and should at the same time detail the evidence, upon which we have been induced to believe it. I should beg to be informed, how the nature and spirit of the mandate, borne by the two British Officers, and seven British soldiers were in fact, or on principle transformed into the garb of peace, by the absence of arms, and "military habiliments,"—the dress of fatigue, or the friendship of Lieutenant Sheaffe for Mr. Williamson. I should wish to know, whether Governor Simcoe derives from his instructions, or any other warrant of his Britannic Majesty, an authority to deny that it is inadmissible for one nation to intermeddle with the Indians within the territories of another. I should oppose the conclusion, that what may not be found in the Treaty of Utretcht does not exist under the sanction of the law of nations, and especially in regard to the usages of America. But, for reasons, which may easily be conceived, I would not, without the most clear necessity, recur to the circumstances, which prevented a treaty with the northern tribes of Indians, in the last year. Nor should I waste a moment in refuting the suspicion, that my letter of the first September, was "written to prepare "the minds of men for whatever consequences might "have arisen from the movement of General Wayne's "army;" because on the 20th of May I complained* of the erection of the Fort, and you were then informed, that the army of the United States in their march against the enemy, would not be able to distinguish them and any other people associated in the war.

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I have the honour, Sir, to be,

With great respect,

Your most obedient servant,

EDM. RANDOLPH.

The Minister Plenipotentiary
of his Britannic Majesty.

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* *The letter containing the complaint was addressed to Mr. Hammond, who on the 22d May, says in his reply, that he should immediately transmit a copy of that letter to the Governor of Upper Canada; and there can be no doubt of this having been done.*

(—No. 6.—)

Philadelphia, 1st Dec. 1794—4 o'Clock, P. M.

SIR,

In answer to your letter of yesterday which I have this moment received, it is expedient for me merely to remark—in addition to the motives that I have already assigned, as inducing me to transmit to you a copy of the letter, addressed to me by the Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada—that, as in your letter of the 1st September you considered me to be the *proper* medium of conveying to that officer the remonstrances of this government against his conduct, I am not sensible that I have been guilty of any impropriety, in communicating to you, in Lieutenant Governor Simcoe's own language, his exposition of the principles by which he was actuated in the two transactions, on which you had especially animadverted.

Being equally unwilling with yourself, Sir, "*now* to revive our former controversy" or "to open new sources of altercation," and persevering in my resolution (from which I trust I have not deviated in this instance) not to esteem myself responsible for the conduct of his Majesty's officers in Canada, or in any other of the King's possessions, it is totally unnecessary for me to express my *personal* approbation of, or dissent from, "the doctrines, assertions, and statements" contained in Lieut. Gov. Simcoe's letter.

I have the honor to be,

With great respect,

SIR,

Your most obed'ent

Humble Servant,

GEO. HAMMOND.

The Secretary of State.

PARIS, September 25.

Description of the TELEGRAPHE.

The machine is extremely simple. At the first station, which is on the roof of the Palace of the Louvre, at Paris, M. Chappe, the Inventor, receives in writing from the Committee of Public Welfare, the words to be transmitted to Lisle. A single upright post is erected on the Louvre, at the top of which are two transverse arms. These arms are moveable in all directions, by a single piece of mechanism, and with inconceivable rapidity. He has invented a number of positions for these arms, which stand as signs for the letters of the Alphabet, and these for the greater celerity and simplicity he has reduced in number as much as possible. The Grammarian will easily conceive that sixteen signs may amply supply the letters of the alphabet, since some letters may be omitted not only without detriment, but with advantage. These signs as they are arbitrary, may be

changed every week, so that the sign of B for this day may be the sign of M to-morrow; and it is only necessary that the persons at the extremeties should know the key. The intermediate operators are only instructed generally in these sixteen signals, which are so distinct so marked, so different the one from the other, that they are easily remembered. The construction of the machine is such, that each signal is uniformly given in precisely the same manner all times; it does not depend on the operator's manual skill, and the position of the arm can never, for any one signal, be a degree higher or a degree lower, its movement being regulated mechanically.—Unless the machine be out of order, signals must be always the same.

M. Chappe having received at the Louvre the sentence he is to convey gives a known signal to the second station, which is on Mount Martre, to prepare.

At each station there is a watch-tower, where telescopes are fixed, and the person on watch gives a signal of preparation which he has received, and this is communicated successively thro' all the line, which brings them all into a state of readiness. The person at Mount Martre then receives letter by letter the sentence from the Louvre; which he forthwith repeats with his own machine; and this is again repeated from the next height, with inconceivable rapidity, to the final station at Lisle.

The assistants have been acquiring the practice for a twelve month, and are now so adroit, that the movements of the machine, and the characters conveyed as speedily, as the most ingenious persons, unfortunately deprived of hearing or speech, converse by signs.

It is obvious that no use can be made of this invention but by day, and in fair weather; but our readers will easily estimate the value of it, when they consider that not only signals, but words and sentences, may be conveyed at the rate of one hundred miles in an hour.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

A gentleman has submitted to the merchants a proposition, by which he engages to enable the smallest ship to protect herself at sea from the largest ship that has ever been built. If the gentleman can make good his engagement, he will almost snatch the palm of glory, from the hand of the ingenious inventor of the Telegraph.

Whilst every one is busily employed in admiring the construction, as well as the expedition of the Telegraph, now used in France for the purpose of conveying speedy intelligence, MERLIN (ever anxious to oblige this Nation, from which he has received such unbounded patronage for a course of thirty years) has compleated a method of forwarding letters or expresses, to and from the different sea-ports to London, backwards and forwards, at the rate of from sixty to eighty miles in an hour; and will be happy to communicate his ideas upon the subject to such Gentlemen as are properly authorised to put the same into execution.

PORTSMOUTH, October 2.

This day arrived in this town and were immediately embarked on board transports, the 18th, 31st, 24th, and 31st regiments of foot, destined for the West Indies. The Trusty, of 60 guns, is to convoy them; the Marlborough, of 74 guns, goes to a certain Latitude, and it is supposed they will be seen safe out of the channel by Admiral Caldwell, with nine sail of the line from the Grand Fleet.

BALTIMORE, December 1.

By a gentleman just arrived from Jaquemel, we are informed that previous to his entering the harbour he discovered nine sail of American vessels, all running down the Island. He was spoken with by the Capt. of one of them, who informed, that the night preceding, he was boarded and robbed by some Spaniards, who were cruising in a small boat, with two guns—and that all the vessels then in sight experienced the same piratical treatment. The schooner Peggy, Capt. Brien of Baltimore, was robbed of four thousand dollars. The same gentleman observes, that Americans cannot with safety, venture on the south side of Hispaniola, without arms to protect them.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in Newbern (N C.) to his brothers in this town, dated October 18.

"On Sunday last, a very alarming fire broke out in the store of Mr. John Harvey, in Craven street, which consumed fourteen stores and a number of dwelling-houses. The loss is very great. Several merchants are entirely ruined: but happily we have escaped."

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.

By the arrival of Capt. J. Mease, in the brig Adventure, in 16 days from St. Domingo, we learn, that before he left that place, the French negroes had taken from the Spaniards all their Frontier towns, St. Raphael St. Miquel and Hincha. The Spanish army had retreated to another small town, St. Jago, where they were in the greatest fear. All the French emigrants that have received the King of Spain's pay at St. Domingo, have been ordered to proceed to the Frontiers, in order to join the Spanish army; but their fears were great lest the counter part of the tragedy of Fort Dauphin would be acted.

NEW-YORK, December 10.

Capt. Latimer 1st Dec. in lat. 58, long. 75, spoke the schooner Sally, Capt. Rattin, of New York, 19 days from Dominique, who informed that a fleet of 50 sail, including men of war and transports, had arrived at Guadaloupe from France, and that he saw as he passed that island, the shipping and troops on shore, cannonading fort Charles near Bassetterre.

Capt. Silliman two days ago, spoke a schooner 18 days from Barbados, bound to Virginia—The Captain informed him, that a fleet of men of war and transports had arrived there from England—four of the men of war 74's, had come into the harbour the night he sailed, and the rest were off.

NEWPORT, December 16.

Capt. Porter, in the Ship Carlisle, is arrived at Philadelphia from Liverpool—He brings Papers to the 13th Oct. by which we learn, that Gen. Clairfayt, in Consequence of his repeated Defeats, had crossed the Rhine, near Cologne—so that the French are Masters of almost the whole Territories on the West Side of the Rhine.

The following Letter was received, by the Gentlemen to whom it is addressed, on Friday last:

"*Philadelphia, November 25th, 1794.*

"GENTLEMEN,

"THE Merchants of this City whose Property has been illegally captured by the British, have, at the Request of the Secretary of State, appointed a Committee for the Purpose of conferring with him on that Subject, and taking the necessary Steps for bringing forward their Claims for Compensation.

"The Measures hitherto adopted have been made public for general Information, and the Committee are now expecting to receive the Communications called for from such Persons as have not already obtained the Proceedings of the Courts; it is proposed to send to the different Places (included in the Notification) such Lists as they are furnished with, and Directions to some Persons of Character in each to obtain authentic Copies of the Records on each Case, and to forward the Whole, as soon as possible, to the Department of State here, from which they will be sent to the Agents in London.

"Government having agreed to defray any Expense which may attend the procuring the Documents, it is expected that every Person having a Claim will furnish the Information respecting it. And it is considered as highly important that the Parties should furnish a Statement of their Claims accompanied with Proofs of the Property and its Value authenticated in such a Manner as to leave as little Room as possible for Cavil.

"The sooner those Documents can be obtained, the greater Probability there is of obtaining Compensation. Existing Circumstances appear to warrant this Opinion. The Anxiety of the Committee on this Subject, and an Expectation expressed by the Secretary that all Communications respecting those Captures should come through them, have dictated the Propriety of opening a Correspondence with the Merchants of the principal trading Towns in the United States. And they address themselves to you, for the Purpose of having this Letter communicated to the Merchants of your Place. They will faithfully impart to the Secretary of State any Information transmitted to them, and co-operate in any general Measure that may be agreed on.

By Order and in Behalf of the Committee,
I am with great Respect,
Gentlemen your most humble Servant,
THOMAS FITZSIMONS.

"*To Messieurs* GIBBS & CHANNING,
Newport, Rhode Island."

In an Address to the Electors of the State of New York, published in the Minerva, is the following Paragraph—

"Certain Intelligence is received directly from Great-Britain, and by the Way of Canada, that a Treaty of Peace with Great Britain is nearly concluded, and not a Doubt remains, that it is now finally compleated, and may every Week be expected in America. You may rely on this Intelligence; and that by the Treaty, the Western Posts are to be delivered up, and Satisfaction rendered for the Loss of our Merchants."

By the Report of Mr. Wolcott, of the Treasury Department, it appears, that the Estimates of Appropriations, for the Year 1795, are as follows:

	Dollars.
Civil List,	435,149
Light Houses, &c.	32,004
War Department,	1,511,975
Militia, for 1794,	1,122,569
Navy,	220,754
Pensions,	85,357
Total,	3,407,909

Major General Morgan is appointed to command the Troops left at Pittsburg.

A Correspondent submits the following Query to his Fellow Citizens—Whether it is true, that an Individual received some Hundred Guineas, &c. a few Years since, which ought to have been deposited in the Town Treasury, and if the Town is not responsible for the same, when called for?

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Philadelphia, to his Friend in this Town.

"No official Accounts have yet transpired from Mr. Jay, other than those which have been published. The general Belief is, that his Success will much exceed what those Publications would induce us to suppose.

"We hear that a Loan of the Money appropriated for foreign Intercouse, which is understood to be for redeeming our Prisoners at Algiers, and the Purchase of a Truce, has been negociated, and is in the Power of the Minister employed in that Business; I hope their Redemption will soon be effected."

DIED]—At Newbern, North Carolina, on the 13th of Oct. Mr. BENJAMIN COGGESHALL, jun. of this Town, a young Gentleman of distinguished Merit.

—'At Little-Compton, on the 1st Inst. Mr. PELEG GRINNELL, in the 36th Year of his Age.—He was a Person of an aspiring Genius, and whose Characteristics through Life were such as will bear the strictest and most critical Scrutiny—and whose early Death has left his Friends, and all that knew him, to lament the Loss of a valuable Member of Society.'

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, Dec. 16.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Fame, Chace,	Newbern
—— Victory, Luce,	New-York
—— Romeo, Peterson,	Ditto
—— Leopard, Shearman,	Providence
—— Ranger, Gladding,	Havanna
—— Negociator, Billings,	Essequibo
Brig Randolph, Earl,	Philadelphia
CLEARED,	*For*
Ship Polly, Norris,	Norfolk
Sloop Chance, Simkins,	Charleston
—— Avis, Howland,	New Bedford
—— Betsey, Barlow,	Hartford
—— Fanny, Perry,	Ditto
Schooner Dolphin, Coffin,	New York
Sloop Nancy Perry,	Savanna
—— Mary, Briggs,	Charleston

COLE and GOODLUCK's POLICIES for Sale, by JACOB RICHARDSON, at the Post Office—where may be seen their Scale of Policies, and a Scheme of the Washington Lottery.

JACKSON & WRIGLEY,
LATELY FROM ENGLAND,

TAKE this Method of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Newport and its Vicinity, that they have opened a large and commodious DYE-HOUSE, and finishing Rooms, for the Purpose of colouring all Sorts of Silks, Sattins, Armazeens, and Tiffany's; and all Sorts of Linen, Cotton, and Woollen Cloth, dyed and finished to look as well as when fresh imported. Best Navy and French Blues dyed to look equal to any imported. Those Ladies and Gentlemen who may please to favour them with their Commands, may depend on the strictest Justice being done them, in having their Colours perfect, and finished in the neatest Manner.

N. B. Those who choose to employ them, will please to send their Goods to Messieurs GARDNER and DEAN, of Newport, who are appointed to receive and forward them.

Charlestown, December 15, 1794.

To be LET, and entered upon immediately,

A LARGE, convenient DWELLING-HOUSE, pleasantly situated in Marlborough-Street, with a large Garden, and good Well of Water.—For further Particulars, inquire of the Printer.

Newport, December 15, 1794.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate of SAMUEL FOWLER, Esqr deceased, or the late Copartnership of *Samuel Fowler & Sons*, are requested to exhibit them to either of the Subscribers;—and all indebted to said Estate, or Copartnership, are desired to make an immediate Settlement.

SAMUEL G. FOWLER, CHRISTOPHER FOWLER, } *Administrators*

Newport, December 15, 1794.

THE Subscriber, the only present Executrix of the last Will and Testament of PALMER SHELDIN, late of South Kingstown, in the County of Washington, and State of Rhode Island, deceased—hereby notifies the Creditors to bring in their Demands against the Estate of the said deceased, for Adjustment and Settlement; and all Persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby required to make immediate Payment, to

PENELOPE SHELDIN, *Executrix.*

South Kingstown, December 15 1794.

THE Heirs of *Samuel Shearman*, formerly of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, State of New-York, are requested to call on DANIEL BILLINGS, of Preston, New-London County, State of Connecticut, who can inform them of Something very much to their Advantage.

Preston, December 4, 1794.

WE the Subscribers being, by the Worshipful Town-Council of Newport, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of PAUL COFFIN, late of Newport, Taylor, (deceased) represented Insolvent; and Six Months being allowed for that Purpose, all Persons having any Demands against said Estate, are requested, if they think fit, to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within said Time.

JONATHAN ALMY,
THOMAS STEVENS, jun.

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate Payment, to

JAMES TILLEY, *Executor.*

Newport, December 1, 1794.

Christor. Champlin
HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,

BEST Petersburg clean HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON,
of the first Quality.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON;
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY
Gibbs & Channing.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURED
DUCK:
N° 1 to N° 8,
Warranted of the first Quality,
FOR SALE,
At the DUCK MANUFACTORY, in this Town.

changed every week, so that the ſign of B for this day, may be the ſign of M to-morrow; and it is only neceſſary that the perſons at the extremeties ſhould know the key. The intermediate operators are only inſtructed generally in theſe ſixteen ſignals, which are ſo diſtinct ſo marked, ſo different the one from the other, that they are eaſily remembered. The conſtruction of the machine is ſuch, that each ſignal is uniformly given in preciſely the ſame manner all times; it does not depend on the operator's manual ſkill, and the poſition of the arm can never, for any one ſignal, be a degree higher or a degree lower, its movement being regulated mechanically.—Unleſs the machine be out of order, ſignals muſt be always the ſame.

M. Chappe having received at the Louvre the ſentence he is to convey gives a known ſignal to the ſecond ſtation, which is on Mount Martre, to prepare.

At each ſtation there is a watch tower, where teleſcopes are fixed, and the perſon on watch gives a ſignal of preparation which he has received, and this is communicated ſucceſſively thro' all the line, which brings them all into a ſtate of readineſs. The perſon at Mount Martre then receives letter by letter the ſentence from the Louvre; which he forthwith repeats with his own machine; and this is again repeated from the next height, with inconceivable rapidity, to the final ſtation at Liſle.

The aſſiſtants have been acquiring the practice for a twelve month, and are now ſo adroit, that the movements of the machine, and the characters conveyed as ſpeedily, as the moſt ingenious perſons, unfortunately deprived of hearing or ſpeech, converſe by ſigns.

It is obvious that no uſe can be made of this invention but by day, and in fair weather; but our readers will eaſily eſtimate the value of it, when they conſider that not only ſignals, but words and ſentences, may be conveyed at the rate of one hundred miles in an hour.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

A gentleman has ſubmitted to the merchants a propoſition, by which he engages to enable the ſmalleſt ſhip to protect herſelf at ſea from the largeſt ſhip that has ever been built. If the gentleman can make good his engagement, he will almoſt ſnatch the palm of glory, from the hand of the ingenious inventor of the Telegraph.

Whilſt every one is buſily employed in admiring the conſtruction, as well as the expedition of the Telegraphs, now uſed in France for the purpoſe of conveying ſpeedy intelligence, MERLIN (ever anxious to oblige this Nation, from which he has received ſuch unbounded patronage for a courſe of thirty years) has compleated a method of forwarding letters or expreſſes, to and from the different ſea-ports to London, backwards and forwards, at the rate of from ſixty to eighty miles in an hour; and will be happy to communicate his ideas upon the ſubject to ſuch Gentlemen as are properly authoriſed to put the ſame into execution.

PORTSMOUTH, October 2.

This day arrived in this town and were immediately embarked on board tranſports, the 18th, 31ſt, 24th, and 31ſt regiments of foot, deſtined for the Weſt Indies. The Truſty, of 60 guns, is to convoy them; the Marlborough, of 74 guns, goes to a certain Latitude, and it is ſuppoſed they will be ſeen ſafe out of the channel by Admiral Caldwell, with nine ſail of the line from the Grand Fleet.

BALTIMORE, December 3.

By a gentleman juſt arrived from Jaquemel, we are informed that previous to his entering the harbour he diſcovered nine ſail of American veſſels, all running down the Iſland. He was ſpoken with by the Capt. of one of them, who informed, that the night preceding, he was boarded and robbed by ſome Spaniards, who were cruiſing in a ſmall boat, with two guns—and that all the veſſels then in ſight experienced the ſame piratical treatment. The ſchooner Peggy, Capt. Brien of Baltimore, was robbed of four thouſand dollars. The ſame gentleman obſerves, that Americans cannot with ſafety, venture on the ſouth ſide of Hiſpaniola, without arms to protect them.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in Newbern (N C.) to his brothers in this town, dated October 18.

"On Sunday laſt, a very alarming fire broke out in the ſtore of Mr. John Harvey, in Cravon ſtreet, which conſumed fourteen ſtores and a number of dwelling-houſes. The loſs is very great. Several merchants are entirely ruined: but happily we have eſcaped."

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.

By the arrival of Capt. J. Meaſe, in the brig Adventure, in 16 days from St. Domingo, we learn, that before he left that place, the French negroes had taken from the Spaniards all their Frontier towns, St. Raphael St. Miquel and Hincha. The Spaniſh army had retreated to another ſmall town, St. Jago, where they were in the greateſt fear. All the French emigrants that have received the King of Spain's pay at St. Domingo, have been ordered to proceed to the Frontiers, in order to join the Spaniſh army; but their fears were great leſt the counter part of the tragedy of Fort Dauphin would be acted.

NEW-YORK, December 10.

Capt. Latimer 1ſt Dec. in lat. 58, long. 75, ſpoke the ſchooner Sally, Capt. Rattin, of New York, 19 days from Dominique, who informed that a fleet of 50 ſail, including men of war and tranſports, had arrived at Guadaloupe from France, and that he ſaw as he paſſed that iſland, the ſhipping and troops on ſhore, cannonading fort Charles near Baſſeterre.

Capt. Silliman two days ago, ſpoke a ſchooner 18 days from Barbados, bound to Virginia—The Captain informed him, that a fleet of men of war and tranſports had arrived there from England—four of the men of war 74's, had come into the harbour the night he ſailed, and the reſt were off.

NEWPORT, December 16.

Capt. Porter, in the Ship Carliſle, is arrived at Philadelphia from Liverpool—He brings Papers to the 13th Oct. by which we learn, that Gen. Clairfayt, in Conſequence of his repeated Defeats, had croſſed the Rhine, near Cologne—ſo that the French are Maſters of almoſt the whole Territories on the Weſt Side of the Rhine.

The following Letter was received, by the Gentlemen to whom it is addreſſed, on Friday laſt:

"*Philadelphia, November 25th, 1794.*

"GENTLEMEN,

"THE Merchants of this City whoſe Property has been illegally captured by the Britiſh, have, at the Requeſt of the Secretary of State, appointed a Committee for the Purpoſe of conferring with him on that Subject, and taking the neceſſary Steps for bringing forward their Claims for Compenſation.

"The Meaſures hitherto adopted have been made public for general Information, and the Committee are now expecting to receive the Communications called for from ſuch Perſons as have not already obtained the Proceedings of the Courts; it is propoſed to ſend to the different Places (included in the Notification) ſuch Liſts as they are furniſhed with, and Directions to ſome Perſons of Character in each to obtain authentic Copies of the Records in each Caſe, and to forward the Whole, as ſoon as poſſible, to the Department of State here, from which they will be ſent to the Agents in London.

"Government having agreed to defray any Expenſe which may attend the procuring the Documents, it is expected that every Perſon having a Claim will furniſh the Information reſpecting it. And it is conſidered as highly important that the Parties ſhould furniſh a Statement of their Claims accompanied with Proofs of the Property and its Value authenticated in ſuch a Manner as to leave as little Room as poſſible for Cavil.

"The ſooner thoſe Documents can be obtained, the greater Probability there is of obtaining Compenſation. Exiſting Circumſtances appear to warrant this Opinion. The Anxiety of the Committee on this Subject, and an Expectation expreſſed by the Secretary that all Communications reſpecting thoſe Captures ſhould come through them, have dictated the Propriety of opening a Correſpondence with the Merchants of the principal trading Towns in the United States. And they addreſs themſelves to you, for the Purpoſe of having this Letter communicated to the Merchants of your Place. They will faithfully impart to the Secretary of State any Information tranſmitted to them, and co-operate in any general Meaſure that may be agreed on.

By Order and in Behalf of the Committee,
I am with great Reſpect,
Gentlemen your moſt humble Servant,
THOMAS FITZSIMONS.

"*To Meſſieurs* GIBBS & CHANNING,
Newport, Rhode Iſland."

In an Addreſs to the Electors of the State of New York, publiſhed in the Minerva, is the following Paragraph—

"Certain Intelligence is received directly from Great-Britain, and by the Way of Canada, that a Treaty of Peace with Great Britain is nearly concluded, and not a Doubt remains, that it is now finally compleated, and may every Week be expected in America. You may rely on this Intelligence; and that by the Treaty, the Weſtern Poſts are to be delivered up, and Satisfaction rendered for the Loſs of our Merchants."

By the Report of Mr. Wolcott, of the Treaſury Department, it appears, that the Eſtimates of Appropriations, for the Year 1795, are as follows:

	Dollars.
Civil Liſt,	435 449
Light Houſes, &c.	32,004
War Department,	1 511.975
Militia, for 1794,	1.122,569
Navy,	220.754
Penſions,	85 357
Total,	3 407,909

Major General Morgan is appointed to command the Troops left at Pittſburg.

A Correſpondent ſubmits the following Query to his Fellow Citizens—Whether it is true, that an Individual received ſome Hundred Guineas, &c. a few Years ſince, which ought to have been depoſited in the Town Treaſury, and if the Town is not reſponſible for the ſame, when called for?

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Philadelphia, to his Friend in this Town.

"No official Accounts have yet tranſpired from Mr. Jay, other than thoſe which have been publiſhed. The general Belief is, that his Succeſs will much exceed what thoſe Publications would induce us to ſuppoſe.

"We hear that a Loan of the Money appropriated for foreign Intercouſe, which is underſtood to be for redeeming our Priſoners at Algiers, and the Purchaſe of a Truce, has been negociated, and is in the Power of the Miniſter employed in that Buſineſs; I hope their Redemption will ſoon be effected."

DIED]—At Newbern, North Carolina, on the 13th of Oct. Mr. BENJAMIN COGGESHALL, jun. of this Town, a young Gentleman of diſtinguiſhed Merit.

—'At Little-Compton, on the 1ſt Inſt. Mr. PELEG GRINNELL, in the 36th Year of his Age.—He was a Perſon of an aſpiring Genius, and whoſe Characteriſtics through Life were ſuch as will bear the ſtricteſt and moſt critical Scrutiny—and whoſe early Death has left his Friends, and all that knew him, to lament the Loſs of a valuable Member of Society.'

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
Diſtrict of Newport, Dec. 16.

ENTERED,	*from*
Sloop Fame, Chace,	Newbern
—— Victory, Luce,	New-York
—— Romeo, Peterſon,	Ditto
—— Leopard, Shearman,	Providence
—— Ranger, Gladding,	Havanna
—— Negociator, Billings,	Eſſequibo
Brig Randolph, Earl,	Philadelphia
CLEARED,	*For*
Ship Polly, Norris,	Norfolk
Sloop Chance, Sinkins,	Charleſton
—— Avis, Howland,	New Bedford
—— Betſey, Barlow,	Hartford
—— Fanny, Perry,	Ditto
Schooner Dolphin, Coffin,	New York
Sloop Nancy Perry,	Savanna
—— Mary, Briggs,	Charleſton

COLE and GOODLUCK's POLICIES for Sale, by JACOB RICHARDSON, at the Poſt Office—where may be ſeen their Scale of Policies, and a Scheme of the Waſhington Lottery.

JACKSON & WRIGLEY,

LATELY FROM ENGLAND,

TAKE this Method of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Newport and its Vicinity, that they have opened a large and commodious DYE-HOUSE, and finiſhing Rooms, for the Purpoſe of colouring all Sorts of Silks, Sattins, Armazeens, and Tiffany's; and all Sorts of Linen, Cotton, and Woollen Cloth, dyed and finiſhed to look as well as when freſh imported. Beſt Navy and French Blues dyed to look equal to any imported. Thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen who may pleaſe to favour them with their Commands, may depend on the ſtricteſt Juſtice being done them, in having their Colours perfect, and finiſhed in the neateſt Manner.

N. B. Thoſe who chooſe to employ them, will pleaſe to ſend their Goods to Meſſieurs GARDNER and DEAN, of Newport, who are appointed to receive and forward them.

Charleſtown, December 15, 1794.

To be LET, and entered upon immediately,

A LARGE, convenient DWELLING-HOUSE, pleaſantly ſituated in Marlborough-Street, with a large Garden, and good Well of Water.—For further Particulars, inquire of the Printer.

Newport, December 15, 1794.

ALL Perſons having any Demands againſt the Eſtate of SAMUEL FOWLER, Eſqr. deceaſed, or the late Copartneriſhip of *Samuel Fowler & Sons*, are requeſted to exhibit them to either of the Subſcribers;—and all indebted to ſaid Eſtate, or Copartneriſhip, are deſired to make an immediate Settlement.

SAMUEL G. FOWLER, CHRISTOPHER FOWLER, } *Adminiſtrators*

Newport, December 15, 1794.

THE Subſcriber, the only preſent Executrix of the laſt Will and Teſtament of PALMER SHELDIN, late of South Kingſtown, in the County of Waſhington, and State of Rhode Iſland, deceaſed—hereby notifies the Creditors to bring in their Demands againſt the Eſtate of the ſaid deceaſed, for Adjuſtment and Settlement; and all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are hereby required to make immediate Payment, to

PENELOPE SHELDIN, *Executrix.*

South Kingſtown, December 15 1794.

THE Heirs of *Samuel Shearman*, formerly of Poughkeepſie, Dutcheſs County, State of New-York, are requeſted to call on DANIEL BILLINGS, of Preſton, New London County, State of Connecticut, who can inform them of Something very much to their Advantage.

Preſton, December 4, 1794.

WE the Subſcribers being, by the Worſhipful Town-Council of Newport, appointed Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of PAUL COFFIN, late of Newport, Taylor, (deceaſed) repreſented Inſolvent; and Six Months being allowed for that Purpoſe, all Perſons having any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted, if they think fit, to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within ſaid Time.

JONATHAN ALMY,
THOMAS STEVENS, jun.

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are required to make immediate Payment, to

JAMES TILLEY, *Executor.*

Newport, December 1, 1794.

Chriſtor. Champlin

HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,

BEST Peterſburg clean HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON,
of the firſt Quality.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON,
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarſe and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY
Gibbs & Channing.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURED

DUCK:

N° 1 to N° 8,

Warranted of the firſt Quality,

FOR SALE,
At the DUCK MANUFACTORY, in this Town.

JACK's FIDELITY.

From Dibden's "CASTLE IN THE AIR."

IF ever a failor was fond of good ſport,
'Mongſt the girls, why that failor was I;
Of all ſizes and ſorts I'd a wife at each port;
But, when that I ſaw Polly Ply,
I hail'd her my lovely, and gav'd her a kiſs,
And ſwore to bring up once for all:
And from that time Black Barnaby ſplic'd us, till this,
I've been conſtant and true to my Poll.

And yet now all ſorts of temptations I've ſtood;
For I afterwards ſail'd round the world,
And queer ſet we ſaw of the devil's own brood
Wherever our ſails we unfurl'd;
Some with faces like charcoal, and others like chalk,
Already our hearts to o'erhaul,
"Don't you go to love me, my good girls ſaid I—walk;
I've ſworn to be conſtant to Poll."

I met with a ſquaw, out at India beyond,
All in glaſs and tobacco-pipes dreſs'd:
What a dear pretty monſter: ſo kind and ſo fond
That I ne'er was a moment at reſt.
With her bobs at her noſe, and her quaw, quaw, quaw,
All the world like a bartleemy doll;
Says I—"You Miſs Copperſkin, juſt hold your jaw,
For I ſhall be conſtant to Poll."

Then one near Sumatia, juſt under the line,
As fond as a witch in a play:
"I loves you, ſays ſhe, and juſt only be mine,
Or by poiſon—I'll take you away."
"Curſe your kindneſs, ſays I, but you can't frighten me;
You don't catch a gudgeon this haul:
If I do take your rats-bane, why then do you ſee,
I ſhall die true and conſtant to Poll."

But I ſcap'd from them all; tawny, lilly, and black,
And merrily weather'd each ſtorm:
And, my neighbours to pleaſe, full of wonders came back;
But what's better I'm grown pretty warm.
And ſo now to ſea I ſhall venture no more,
For you know, being rich, I've no call;
So I'll bring up young tars—do my duty on ſhore,
And live and die conſtant to POLL.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

Mr. BARBER,

If you think the following account of the Engliſh method of raiſing Fruit Trees, forming Orchards, and making Cider, be a ſubject of ſufficient conſequence to fill a corner in your paper during the winter months—and at the ſame time meet the approbation of your readers, I ſhall not think my time loſt in tranſcribing it.

Cider has become an article of conſiderable importance to the country, and will be yet more ſo, from the enhanced price of Rum and Spirituous Liquors: It is an object which deſerves ſome conſideration; and offers encouragement to the grower, to beſtow more care, and attention in the manufacturing of it, than has uſually been done.—As he will be likely to obtain a price, in proportion to ſuch additional trouble and expence, and in proportion to its goodneſs.

The preſent is tranſcribed from one of Mr. Marſhall's Works lately publiſhed in England—a celebrated modern writer on agricultural affairs, whoſe writings are held in the firſt eſtimation.

The reception this meets with may determine me, at ſome future period, to ſend you extracts on other ſubjects of rural economics—and though they may not have been intended for this climate—yet will afford ſome information to the country, and may furniſh uſeful hints to improve upon.

VAUCLUDE.

December 1, 1794.

The Management of ORCHARDS and FRUIT LIQUOR, in *Hertfordſhire* and *Gloucesterſhire*.

THE Cultivation of *Fruit Trees*, for the ſole purpoſe of *Liquor*, is peculiar to the weſtern provinces.—The ſouthern counties, where the London markets are over ſtocked with fruit, make a ſort of liquor from the ſurplus; but the eaſtern, the northern, and the midland counties may be ſaid to be as much unacquainted with the buſineſs of a *Liquor Orchard*, as they are with that of a Vineyard. Even *Staffordſhire*, which is divided from the cider country by a narrow ridge of hill only, has not, generally ſpeaking, a barrel of cider within it.

Hertfordſhire has ever borne the *name* of the firſt cider county—Gloucesterſhire, however, claims a preference in the two moſt celebrated fruit liquors the diſtrict affords—Worceſterſhire, and Monmouthſhire have their claims of excellency. *May-hill*, may be conſidered as the centre of this diviſion of the cider country.*

Fruit Liquor is here an object of *rural economy*; and, though inferior to moſt other of its objects, was a ſecondary inducement to my viſiting the diſtrict. In 1783, however, I was unfortunate: it was not a general fruit year. But this year (1788) has made up for the diſappointment. There are men who will this year make 100 hogſheads, that, in 1783 did not "wet the preſs."

But the management of orchards and their produce, though it enters into the practice of almoſt every occupier of land, is far from being properly underſtood. The primary object of Farmers, in general, has been that of ſupplying their own immoderate conſumption. The markets for *ſale* liquor has hitherto been confined. In a plentiful year it has barely paid for the *flavery* of making it. But the late extenſion of canals, and other inland navigations, and moſt eſpecially one, which is now extending between the *Severn* and the *Thames*, together with the preſent facility of land carriage, have already extended, and will in all probability ſtill farther extend the market for fruit liquor; and there may be, henceforward, ſome encouragement for the manufacturing of *ſale liquor*; the right management of which is a *myſtery*, which few men are verſed in, and which I have found ſomewhat difficult to fathom.

I have, however, been the more diligent in my application to this ſubject, as it is an art which has never been duly inveſtigated. The entire ſubject having never undergone an analytical examination, no man can be ſaid to have a view of it, ſufficiently comprehenſive, to raiſe every part to the requiſite degree of perfection. The "Cidermen"—(the buyers of ſale liquor) are far advanced in the ordering of the *liquor*; but are unacquainted with the management of *orchards*: while the occupiers of orchards are, moſtly, as unacquainted with the proper management of the fruit they grow. A general view of the whole art cannot, therefore, fail of having its uſe, even in the cider countries.

In taking this view, it will be convenient to examine the two main branches ſeparately; under the heads

Management of Orchards.
Management of Fruit Liquor.

[*To be continued.*]

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* *Devonſhire and its environing Counties form another diviſion; which, though upon the whole much inferior to this, produces one ſpecies of liquor (the Cottages cider) which is in high eſtimation.*

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

Jamaica Spirits by the Hogſhead, and JAMAICA SUGAR in Barrels.

TO BE LET,

And entered on the 25th of March,

That very valuable Farm, in the Vicinity of the Town of Newport, with the Dwelling-Houſe and other Buildings thereon, late the Property of NICHOLAS EASTON, deceaſed.—The Fertility of the Soil, and its advantageous Situation, is too generally known, to need a particular Deſcription.

Any Perſon inclining to hire the above FARM, may know the Terms, by applying to SAMUEL J. POTTER, in South Kingſtown.

December 5, 1794.

To be Sold by the Subſcriber,

A FARM, in Charleſtown, in the County of Waſhington, containing about Three Hundred Acres of Land, well wooded and watered, cuts about Thirty Tons of Hay, and Paſture in Proportion; Two ſmall Dwelling-Houſes thereon; one-third Part of the Purchaſe Money being paid down, the Purchaſer may have Two Inſtalments for the Remainder.

Alſo, a FARM, in South Kingſtown, within Two Miles and an Half of the Court-Houſe, containing One Hundred and Sixty Acres, a Dwelling-Houſe, and an excellent Orchard, well wooded and watered, to be ſold on the Terms aboveſaid.—For Terms, apply to

JONATHAN J. HAZARD.

South-Kingſtown, Dec. 1, 1794.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed, by the Hon. Town Council of South Kingſtown, Commiſſioners, to examine the Claims of the Creditors of the Eſtate of STEPHEN POTTER, late of ſaid South-Kingſtown, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent; and the Time having been nearly expired, and the Buſineſs not finiſhed, the ſaid Council hath allowed Three Months longer, for the Creditors to bring in their Claims, from the 10th Day of this Inſtant, November.—We do hereby notify all Perſons, having Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, that we will attend on the Buſineſs, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Major HENRY POTTER, in ſaid Town, on the laſt Saturdays of the Months of November and December, in the Afternoon; and at our Dwellings the remaining Part of the whole Time, to receive their Demands;—and all Perſons that Neglect to bring in their Demands, within ſaid Time, will be foreclozed.

JONATHAN J. HAZARD, } *Commiſ-*
JOHN SEGAR, } *ſioners.*

N. B. All Perſons that are indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate Payment, unto the Subſcriber,

ABIGAIL POTTER, *Adminiſtratrix.*

South-Kingſtown, Nov. 27, 1794.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS, from the Appearance of the Records in the Secretary's Office of this State, Fifty Pounds Fourteen Shillings and Four Pence, is due to John Butten, of Hopkinton, Labourer, for his Services as a Soldier in this State's Service during the late War, for which a Certificate appears to have been delivered out by the Secretary; but no Note granted by the Treaſurer, as it is not known to whom ſaid Certificate was delivered.—This is to give Notice of the above Circumſtance, and requeſt any Perſon, who may poſſeſs or have any Knowledge of ſaid Certificate, to inform the Subſcriber thereof, before the ſitting of the General Aſſembly in January next, for which Information a reaſonable Compenſation ſhall be paid, by

REYNOLDS BARBER,
Attorney to ſaid John Butten.

Exeter, December 5, 1794.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

Providence, November 29, *A. D.* 1794.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Aſſembly, the Creditors of Silas Caſey, and Wanton Caſey, both of North-Kingſtown, in the County of Waſhington, Merchants, in their private Capacity, alſo the Creditors of Caſey, Son and Greene, Merchants, in Company, and alſo Caſey and Greene, Merchants, in Company, are hereby notified to appear at the General Aſſembly, to be holden at Eaſt-Greenwich, on the laſt Monday in January next, then and there to ſhew Cauſe, if any they may have, why the Prayer of the Petition of the ſaid Silas Caſey, and Wanton Caſey, for the Benefit of the Act paſſed June, A. D. 1756, ought not to be granted.

HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUNLOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On the firſt Thurſday in February next, between the Hours of Eleven and Twelve o'Clock if fair Weather, if not on the next fair Day, on the Premiſes, for the Benefit of the Heirs and Creditors,

THAT well known & valuable FARM of JAMES COGGESHALL, late of Newport, deceaſed, ſituated about Half a Mile to the Southward of the Town of Newport, containing One Hundred and Four Acres of Land, with One Dwelling-Houſe and Part of another, Two Orchards, a Barn, Crib, and other Out Buildings, with a great Number of Button-wood Trees; it is well walled and watered, and a beautiful Proſpect of the Town, Harbour, Bay and Sea; an elegant Situation for a Gentleman's Country Seat.—For further Particulars, inquire of the Aſſignees.

PAUL MUMFORD,
DAVID HUNTINGTON,
JOHN BOURS,
JOHN L. BOSS,
ROBERT BRATTELL.

Newport, Dec. 1, 1794.

TO be Sold, at PUBLIC VENDUE, to the higheſt Bidder, at Little-Reſt Hill, in South Kingſtown, on Wedneſday the Twenty-fourth Day of December next, that valuable FARM, ſituate in ſaid Town, known by the Name of the Brenton Farm, now in the Poſſeſſion of Mr. Samuel Stanton; ſaid Farm contains, by Eſtimation, about Two Hundred and Fourteen Acres, Part Meadow, Part Paſture, and Part Arable Land, with a ſufficient Quantity of good Timber and Wood, for the Uſe of ſaid Farm. The above Farm is well watered, and is about Four Miles from the Court-Houſe in the County of Waſhington.—Conditions of Sale, at the Time and Place of Sale.

November 17, 1794.

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Conſtruction,

MADE AND SOLD, BY

Joſeph Mumford,

Near the RED-MARKET,

AS cheap as can be purchaſed in any State in the Union.—From the Conveniency in Roaſting MEAT—or COOKERY of moſt Deſcriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, is ſufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Alſo Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholeſale and Retail—Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard—Sheet Iron Dripping Pans—Sheet-Iron Stoves and Pipes, ſuitable for Shops and Veſſels Cabins. He gives Caſh for old Pewter and Lead. Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the ſmalleſt Favours gratefully acknowledged.

Card Manufactory.

NATHANIEL LYON,

In THAMES STREET,

Next Houſe Southward of the BRICK MARKET,

RETURNS his Thanks to thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen who have heretofore favoured him with their Cuſtom, and begs Leave to inform them that he continues to carry on the CARD MANUFACTORY; where may be had at all Times, and on the ſhorteſt Notice, COTTON and WOOL CARDS, by the ſingle Pair, Hundred, Dozen, or Box.—Alſo Hatter's, and Clothier's JACK and STOCK CARDS, warranted good and at as low Prices as can be had at any Factory in this or any State in the Union.

Merchants in Town and Country will be ſerved on agreeable Terms, and all Orders attended to, with Care and Diſpatch.

To prevent Impoſitions, he has branded all his Cards with a Semicircle, NATHANIEL LYON, *Newport, Rhode Iſland, with a Square and Compaſs.*

Almoſt any Article of Country Produce will be taken in Pay; alſo good tann'd SHEEP SKINS*.

Three or Four Months Credit will be given, on good Security.

He has alſo for SALE,

A Quantity of HATTERS' and SPINNING WOOL.

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* *The above Skins muſt be extended while they are drying, and rubbed, but not oiled.*

Newport, November 10, 1794.

For *SALE*,

THE Three-Story DWELLING HOUSE, in Thames Street, near the Lower Ferry Wharf, an excellent Stand for Buſineſs, at preſent occupied by Mr. HENRY G. CHAMPLIN, together with the STORE, STABLE and CHAISE HOUSE, in the Rear, and a GARDEN LOT.

Alſo, a Two Story DWELLING HOUSE, to the Weſtward of the above deſcribed Premiſes, on Stevens's, formerly Cowley's Wharf, at preſent occupied by Mr. BENTLEY.—Payments will be made eaſy.—For Terms, apply to

ANTHONY DIXON.

Newport, June 31, 1794.